

1. When a electrode and materials for the tool body, the latter is heated to 400-550°C and the edges deposited by welding. The welds cool to 400-550°C in a few minutes on account of the great heat conduction of the body. Therefore softening cannot occur and the hardening of the edges is ensured. Post-treatment is effected by heating the tools in an undervoided austenitic state to 550°C for 5-8 hours and then cooling them

z/038/62/000/004/004/006
D291/D301

AUTHOR:

Imriš, Pavel

TITLE:

The influence of the zeta electrokinetic potential
on the sedimentation rate of a U_3O_8 suspension

PERIODICAL:

Jaderná energie, no. 4, 1962, 125 - 126

TEXT:

This is a brief abstract of the Report No. 500 of the
ÚJV CSAV (Nuclear Research Institute of the Czechoslovak AS). The re-
port describes (1) an electrophoretic method to measure the changes of
relative electrokinetic-potential values in a U_3O_8 suspension ($1-10 \mu$)
depending on the concentration and kind of stabilizing electrolyte
(sodium-pyrophosphate, NaOH, KOH, HCl, HNO₃); (2) a method to measure
the sedimentation rate of U_3O_8 suspensions of low and high concentra-
tions (up to 10 g U_3O_8 /liter and up to 140 g U_3O_8 /liter), based on
measuring the natural radioactivity of uranium and the gamma-radiation
absorption in mass; finally it compares the results of both measuring
methods. The electrokinetic potential of the U_3O_8 suspension reaches a

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Z/038/62/000/004/004/006
D291/D301

The influence of the zeta ...

maximum in a sodium-pyrophosphate medium at a concentration of 0.03 - 0.04 %, in NaOH and a KOH medium at a concentration of 0.02 %, and has no critical value in the HCl and HNO₃ medium at lower concentrations. The sedimentation rate of an 8g U₃O₈/liter suspension reaches a minimum at a sodium-pyrophosphate concentration of 0.03 - 0.04 %. The original report has 27 pages and includes 2 tables, 21 figures, and 25 references.

Card 2/2

Z/038/62/000/004/005/006
D291/D301

AUTHOR:

Imriš, Pavel

TITLE:

Differential thermal analysis of U_3O_8 and mixtures
of U_3O_8 with Mg, Zr, and Be oxides

PERIODICAL:

Jaderná energie, no. 4, 1962, 126

TEXT: This is a brief abstract of the Report No. 501 of the
UJV CSAV (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak AS). The differen-
tial thermal analysis (DTA) up to 1,100 and 1,500°C is described for
 U_3O_8 and mixtures of U_3O_8 and MgO (Mg:U ratios 1 : 1, 2 : 1, 3 : 1, and
1 : 3), U_3O_8 and ZrO_2 (ratio 1 Zr : 1 U), and U_3O_8 and BeO (ratio 1 Be :
1 U). The instrument for DTA, consisting of a 1,500°C heat source, an
automatic recorder, two series-connected Pt, Pt + 10% Rh thermocouples,
and an Al_2O_3 reference, has a temperature-elevation rate of 10 - 12°C/
min. The U_3O_8 samples caused neither exothermal nor endothermal reac-
tion distortion up to a temperature of 1,150°C. At 1,150°C, however,
the thermal conductivity changed slightly and remained then constant

Card 1/2

Z/012/62/000/001/005/007
E112/E453

AUTHOR: Imris, Pavel

TITLE: A thermobalance with automatic recording of temperature- and weight-differences, and a mercury temperature-programmer

PERIODICAL: Silikaty, no.1, 1962, 91-99

TEXT: Schematic diagrams and operational details of an improved and fully automatic thermobalance-unit are presented under the following three main headings: 1) spring balance, with weight-change detector and electric furnace; 2) mercury temperature programmer; 3) light- and photo-cell circuitry. A sketch of the balance is shown in Fig.1. A silica spiral (6) is suspended from a glass-hook (2) in a tube (4) of internal diameter 40 mm. The latter is surrounded by two condensers (5,15) and is attached at its lower end to a silica tube by means of a ground joint (17). After narrowing (20) the tube terminates with a round-bottomed end. A platinum wire (7), attached to the silica spiral, supports the sample holder (23). The silica tube is inserted into the electric furnace, closed at the lower end by a metal cylinder (25), housing

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Z/012/62/000/001/005/007
E112/E453

A thermobalance with automatic ...

the thermocouple (26). The outer part of the silica tube is insulated by a 4 mm layer of MgO and a metal mantle (24). Other numbering: 3 - gas inlet for specified atmospheric conditions; 18 - gas outlet; 16 - tube with stopcock to measure gas pressure in the apparatus. The weight-difference detector consists of a square opaque aluminium flag (14), attached to the platinum wire, a source of collimated light (10) and photocell (9). The light source is a 4.8 W lamp operated from a stabilized voltage source. The calibration of the temperature-difference recorder is described in detail. The output of the photocell is fed to a six-point recorder, which is arranged to register temperature and weight changes with a delay of 3 sec. A sketch of the temperature programmer is shown in Fig.2. A resistance wire (8) in tube (7) is connected at one end to one terminal of the transducer system (11) while its other end connects via a source of d.c. to the other terminal of the transducer winding. The effective winding of transducer (11) is in series with a source of a.c. and the heating element of the furnace. A mercury reservoir (12) forces mercury into tube (7) through tubing (3) and capillary (4). A side

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A thermobalance with automatic ...

Z/012/62/000/0C1/005/007
E112/E453

arm (1), which is flexible and may be set in position at different angles, programmes the heating of the electric furnace. It is provided with a metal spiral (6). The speed of flow of the mercury in the tube (7) regulates the resistance of wire (8) which then affects, via the transducer (11), the heat program of the electric furnace. Also included is a description of the light and photocell circuitry. The described weight-change recorder permits the use of highly sensitive silica spirals. The sensitivity of four different silica spiral types of Czechoslovak origin is tabulated. The mechanical and electrical system of the unit is claimed to be capable of registering a 0.0032 mm deflection of the spiral balance with an accuracy of 0.06%. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 16 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.1: Gordon S., Campbell C. Anal. Chem., v.32, 1960, 271 R; Ref.5: Hooley J.G. Can. J. Chem., v.35, 1957, 374; Ref.9: Stephenson J.L., Smith G.W., Tranthan H.V. Rev. Sci. Instr., v.28, 1957, 380; Ref.11: Rabatin J.G. Anal. Chem., v.31, 1959, 1689.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
Card 3/5 (Institute for Nuclear Research CSAV, Prague)

IMRIS, Pavel; LANDSPERSKY, Hanus; VOBORIL, Miroslav

Use of the sedimentation analysis in examining the distribution of UO_2 particles of U_3O_8 calcinated under different conditions. Jaderna energie 10 no. 2:53 F '64.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved,
Rez.

MRIS, Pavel

Preparation of UO_2 by the reduction of U_3O_8 in hydrogen and the effect of the heat treatment of U_3O_8 on the UO_2 properties.
Jaderna energie 10 no. 3:86 Mr '64.

1. Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Rez.

IMRIS, Pavel; IMRISOVA, Rana

Reflection spectra of U_3O_8 , prepared from variously calcinated
 U_3O_8 . Jaderna energie 10 no. 7:255-256 1964

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Rez.

L 18487-66	EWT(m)	ES	33
ACC NR: AP6010241	SOURCE CODE: 02/0038/65/000/005/0181/0181		
AUTHOR: Imrie, Pavel	B		
ORG: Institute for Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV)			
TITLE: Thermogravimetric study of the oxidation of UO_2 particles prepared from U_3O_8 calcined under varying conditions			
SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 181			
TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, uranium compound, inorganic oxide, gravimetric analysis, thermodynamics, calcination			
ABSTRACT: UO_2 with a surface area of 1-6 sq m / g was prepared by calcination of U_3O_8 at 610°-1000°C. Experimental results of oxidation of UO_2 to $UO_2.333 \pm 0.012$ were used to compute activation energy; using the isothermal method, 27.2 kcal/mole was obtained; and with the nonisothermal, 23 kcal/mole. Reaction order varied between 1.1 and 1.9. Various fractions of a sample of UO_2 showed greatly different behavior during oxidation. [JPRS]			
SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none			
Card 1/1			
UDC: 546.791.4: 545.8			

L 07529-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6023319

(N)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0012/66/000/002/0205/0214

AUTHOR: Landspersky, Hanus--Landsperski, G.; Imris, P.--Imrish, P.44
BORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez near Prague (Ustav
jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV)

(Ustav

TITLE: Measurement of sedimentary material with the aid of radioactive radiation

SOURCE: Silikaty, no.2, 1966, 205-214

TOPIC TAGS: ~~detection~~ detection equipment, radioactive ~~energy~~ energy, radiation, radiation detector, radioactive tracer, uranium compound, uranate, radioactivity, radioactive decay, gamma radiationABSTRACT: The article describes the application of several methods for determining the dust particle distribution of uranium compounds which are based on the utilization of radioactive isotopes, the natural radioactivity of the decay products of uranium, and describes in particular a method developed for measuring the sedimentation material at the bottom of a sedimentation tube, U₃O₈, UO₃, UO₂ and ammonium polyuranate, operating on the same principle. The measurement of the sediment material was carried out on the basis of determining the radioactivity of the sediment, and also from the absorption of γ -radiation in the sediment material. The principles of both methods are discussed and data are given on the equipment used. The advantages of the method based on the radiometric indicator are its overall simplicity and relatively high accuracy of sediment material determination ($\sim \pm 1\%$). In using the method based on

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L 07529-67

ACC NR: AP6023319

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γ -radiation absorption it is possible to avoid neutron activation of the solid phase suspension. It is also possible to measure the sedimentation rate of the suspension at high temperatures and pressures should this data be required for technological measurements. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 18, 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar65 ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 013/

Card 2/2 gd

JKRIS, Pavel; JMAISOVA, Bozena

Reflection spectra of UO_2 prepared from variously calcinated
 U_3O_8 . Jaderná energie 10 no.7:355-356 31.1.64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Rez.

GURTOVOY, B.L.; IMSHENETSKAYA, K.I.

Calcium and phosphorus in the milk of parturients under the
climatic and geographical conditions of dry subtropics. Zdrav.
Turk. 8 no.1:16-19 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent
B.L. Gurtovoy) Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta,
imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.

IMSHENETSAYA, b.t.

DZHORDZADZE, V.A.; BEREZOVA, Ye.P., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor;
BUSHINSKIY, V.P., akademik; GERASIMOV, V.P., dandidat pedagogicheskikh
nauk; DOBROLYUBOVA, Ya.M., dotsent; IVANOV, P.P.; IMSHENETSAYA, L.I.;
TEREKHOV, V.D., redaktor; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhnicheskyy redaktor

[Publicizing the natural sciences in connection with practical problems
in agriculture] Propaganda estestvenno-nauchnykh znanii v sviazi s
prakticheskimi zadachami sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
kul'turno-prosvetit. lit-ry, 1956. 158 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

IMSHENETSKAYA, Lidiya Ivanovna,; NEKHLYUDOVA, A.S., red.; TSYPFO, R.V., tekhn. red.

[Plant world; an anthology for teachers in elementary schools]
Mir rastenii; khrestomatija dlja uchitelei nachal'noi shkoly.
Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 229 p.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Plants)

IMSHENETSKAYA, L. I., uchitel'nitsa (Moskva)

Independent work of students at schools for working youth. Biol.
v shkole no. 5:46-49 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Biology—Study and teaching)

IMSHENETS'KAYA, V. F. —

"Experimental Tuberculosis of Mice and Its Pathological Morphology."
Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci, USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sept 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at
USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43211

Author : Imshenetskaya, V.F.

Inst

Title : A Study of the Combined Effect of Penicillin and Streptomycin on Organisms Isolated from Cranial-Brain Wounds and Spinal Cord Fluids.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Antibiotiki. Eksperim.-klinich. izuch. M., 1956, 374-375.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

15

IMShenetskaya, V.F.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 60471

Author : Imshenetskaya, V.F.

Title : The Study of Mycerin Activity on Microbes Isolated in Pussy Cranial-Brain Complications

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1956, 1, No 5, 31-35

Abstract : The action of mycerin (I) was studied in vitro and in vivo on 30 strains of staphylococcus isolated from patients in 1953-1955. 90% of the cultures proved resistant to action of penicillin, 40% to action of streptomycin and only 3 strains (10%) to action of I. I in the majority of cases depressed the growth of penicillin-resistant forms of microbes, and only in 2 cases were staphylococci resistant to penicillin also resistant to I. Of 12 streptomycin-resistant staphylococci only 3 cultures proved resistant to I. The bacteriostatic dose of I also proved to be bactericidal. In experiments on animals, I is just as effective as is streptomycin.

Card 1/1

- 30 -

IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F. (Cand. of Med. Sci.)

"Study of Combined Action of Penicillin and Streptomycin on Microbes Isolated From Craniocerebral Wounds Through Cerebrospinal Fluid,"

p. 37⁴ Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

V. F. IMSHENETSKAYA

ANTIBIOTICS

"Study of Joint Effect of Penicillin and Streptomycin on the Microbes Secreted from Cerebral Wounds and Cerebrospinal Fluid." by V.F. Imshenetskaya, Scientific Research Order of Labor, Red Banner Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N.N. Burdenko of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Voprosy Neirohirurgii, No 3, May-June 1957, pp. 15-21.

The author made an extensive study of the combined action of penicillin and streptomycin secreted from cerebral wounds and spinal fluid.

The cultures were obtained from 20 patients treated in the Institute of Neurosurgery during 1953-1954. In 17 cases, microbes were taken in postoperative periods followed by suppuration. In all, 23 strains of staphylococci were selected, of which 7 came from cerebral wounds and 16 from spinal fluid.

The author gives a very detailed description of the technique applied, and draws the following conclusions:

1. From experiments performed on mice, it appears that the administration of penicillin to animals pre-infected by penicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* proved ineffective.

1/2

-7-

2/2

SHUTSER, V.I., doktor med.nauk; SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk

Use of a rapid method for determining the effect of antibiotics in suppurative inflammatory lesions of the central nervous system.
Probl.sovr.neirohir. 3:407-414 '59. (MIRA 16:6)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; SHTUTSER, V.I., doktor med.nauk; IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F.,
kand.med.nauk; TRIADSKAYA, M.I., vrach; GLADKOVA, K.K., vrach

Use of antibiotics under systematic control of their activity
in suppurative inflammatory processes of the brain and its
meninges. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 3:425-431 '59.

(MIRA 16:6)

(ENCEPHALITIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F.

Study of the effectiveness of crystallomycin, erythromycin, mycerin,
and sekazine in experimental meningitis. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:119-121
Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko
AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (MENINGITIS)

IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F.; VASIN, N.Ya.

Studies on the effect of subarachnoid mycerin on the central nervous system under experimental conditions. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:44-49 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut nekrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko. (ANTIBIOTICS) (RESPIRATION)

IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F.

Effectiveness of mycerin in neurosurgery; experimental investigation.
Antibiotiki 6 no.5:446-449 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—SURGERY)

IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F.

All-Union Problem Commission on the "Surgery of the nervous system." Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.5:59-60 S-0 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

SHUTSER, V.I., doktor med. nauk; IMSPRNETSKAYA, V.F., kand. med. nauk

Pathogens of suppurative cerebrocranial complications and
their relation to antibiotics. Vop. neirokhir. no.1:57-59
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

I. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znaniya institut neirokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko
(direktor - prof. A.I. Arutyunov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 5216-66 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NR: AP5025975

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/009/0816/0819

AUTHOR: Imshenetskaya, V. F.

ORG: Institute of Neurosurgery im. N. N. Burdenko AMN SSR, Moscow (Institut
neurokhirurgii)

TITLE: Effect of antibiotics on pyogenic streptococci isolated in diseases involving cerebral
inflammation

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 816-819

TOPIC TAGS: penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, antibiotic, infective disease,
bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of pyogenic streptococci to penicillin, streptomycin, levomycin, chlorotetracycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline, mycerin, and erythromycin was studied. Experiments in vitro were carried out on 122 hemolytic and nonhemolytic streptococcal strains with typical morphological, cultural, and biochemical properties. Among pyogenic streptococcal strains appearing in patients suffering from cerebral inflammation, microbial types resistant to antibiotics are frequently observed. The greatest number of stable cultures of pyogenic streptococci (68-48%) was found in the presence of streptomycin, mycerin, and chlortetracycline; a smaller number (29-30%) was found in the presence of penicillin and levomycin, and the smallest number (9%) in the presence of erythromycin. The latter is the most effective preparation for treatment of experimental meningitis caused by stable streptococcal forms. Intravenous use of norsulfazole together with

Card 1/2

L 5236-66

ACC NR: AP5025975

penicillin or mycerin does not increase the effectiveness of these antibiotics in experimental meningitis. The importance of the pyogenic streptococcus as an etiological factor of cerebral inflammatory diseases has declined sharply in recent years. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: LS, CB / SUB DATE: 25Dec64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 005

PC
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4

IMSHENETSKAYA Ye F

On the regularity of the solutions of the mixed problem for the
nonlinear elliptic boundary value problem in a bounded domain

UDC 517.925.55:537.4'2
1984, no. 25 Acta Math. 23/1984 1-42 pp

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

SOV/44-58-4-2980

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958,
Nr 4, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Imshenetskaya, Ye. F.

TITLE: The Basis of the Applicability of the Method of Successive Approximations in the Solution of the First Interior Boundary Value Problem for a System of Equations of the Theory of Elasticity (Obosnovaniye primenimosti metoda posledovatel'nykh priblizheniy pri reshenii pervoy vnutrenney krayevoy zadachi dlya sistemy uravneniy teorii uprugosti)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, 2, Nr 1,
pp 3-9

ABSTRACT: The problem mentioned is solved by means of representing the displacement vector by the potential of surface deformations (Fredholm substitution). For the study of the derived integral equation, a study is made of the Weyl conjugate equation. The well-known Poincaré method for the study

Card 1/2

SOV/44-58-4-2980

The Basis of the Applicability (Cont.)

of integral equations of the problems of Dirichlet and Neumann are extended to the theory of elasticity. As a result the applicability of the method of successive approximations to the solution of the first interior problem of the theory of elasticity by means of a Fredholm integral equation is proven.

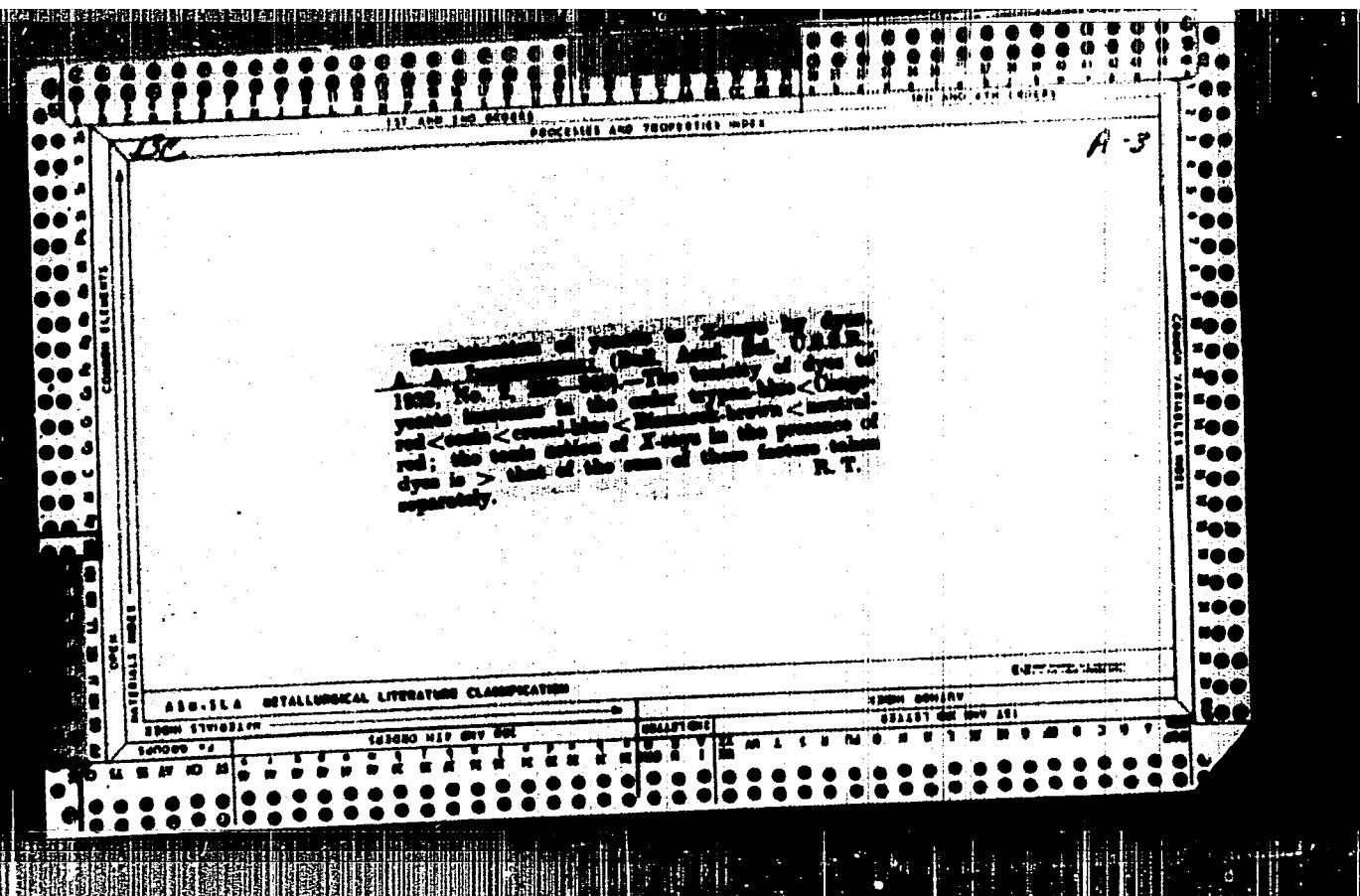
REVIEWER'S NOTE: The fundamental solutions of the equations of the theory of elasticity are written incorrectly (the superfluous factor $1/r^2$).

I.S. Arzhanykh

Card 2/2

INSHENETSKIY, A. A.

"Critique of Metaphysical Theory of the Bacterial Mutability (Cyclogeny),"
Mikrobiol., 8, 5, 491-503, 1930



Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat. 1933, No. 10, 1569-77 (in English 1938). — Thyrocidin (a Russian prepn. of whole thyroid gland) accelerates the process of spore germination and propagation of the following yeasts and molds: *Saccharomyces ludwigii*, *Mucor pulcherrimus*, *M. recomponens*, *M. ramannianus*, *Rhizopus nigricans*. Thyroxine, I and NaI do not have these effects. The stimulating action on the germination of bacterial spores (*B. megatherium* and *B. mycoides*) is weaker and there is no action on their growth. Thyrocidin accelerates alk. (fermentation). Heated thyrocidin is inactive. The effects observed are not due to the nutrient. In properties of the adrenaline cells of *S. ludwigii* grow much larger, and assume a mycelial appearance. There is also an increase in the no. of vacuoles and accumulation of fat and coarse granules in cytoplasm. Insulin causes the disappearance of glycogen in the cells of *S. cerevisiae*. I. considers the observed stimulations to be specific with regard to the hormone and to be due to an acceleration of the enzymic processes occurring in the cells. L. W. B.

100-110 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

Microorganism causing spoilage of viscose material.
A. *Endopeltis* sp. Microbiology (U. S. S. R.) 2, 360-70 (1957). - Bottle caps of viscose had lost their elasticity, became brittle, and had to be wrapped. The organisms responsible were found to be *Penicillium endopeltis* (Carr. et Thom), *Trichoderma rugosum* (Cill.), and *Trichoderma globosum* n. sp. Infection was through the packing material (wooden boxes). The viscose caps can be preserved in a 0.5% soln. of NaHSO₃. The organisms are destroyed by heating to 60° for 3 min. H. Cohen

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

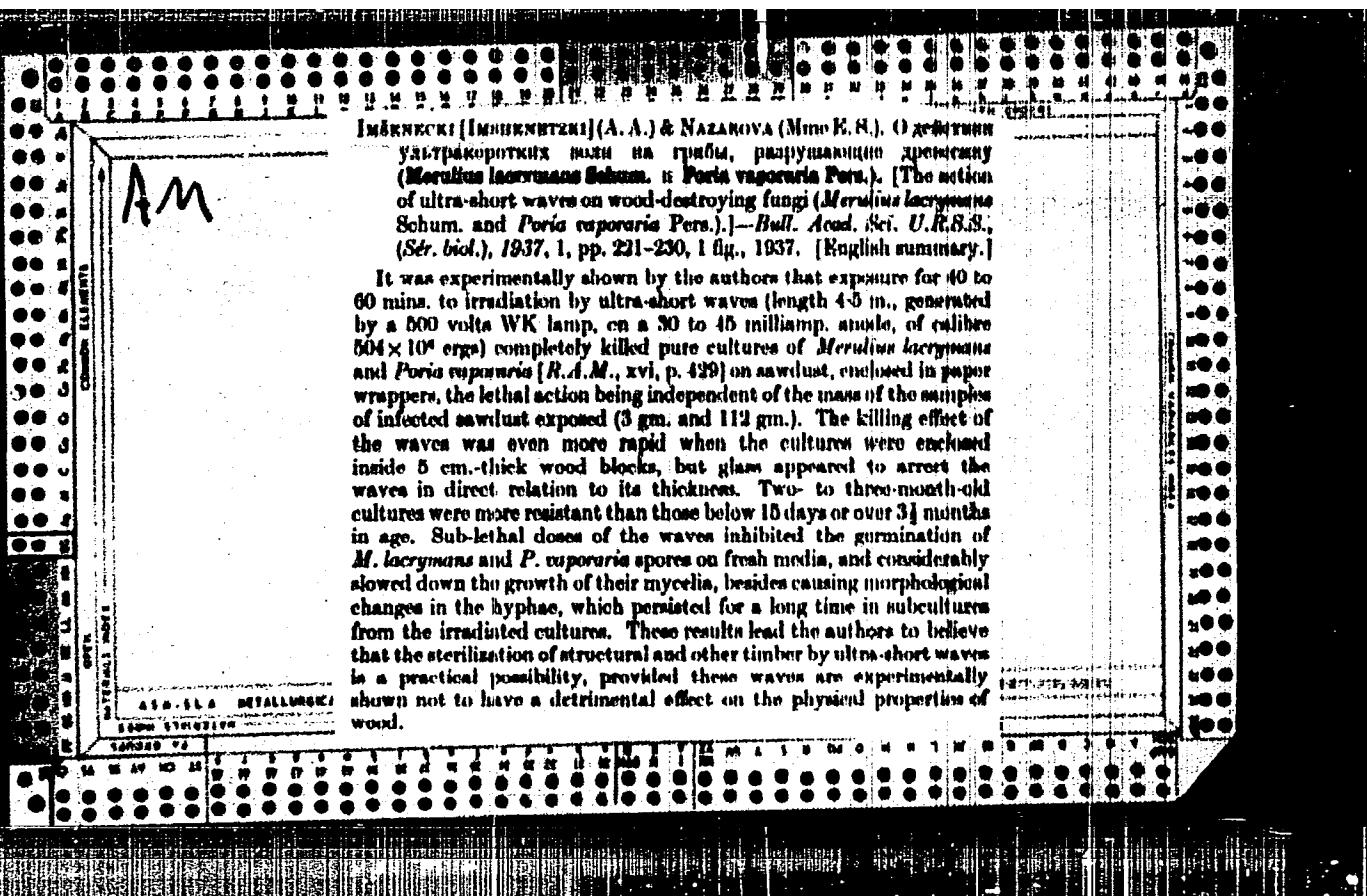
IMSHENETSKIY, A. [A.]

"A Critique of the Metaphysical Theory of Variability in Bacteria (Cyclogenesis),"
Mikrobiologiya [Microbiology], Vol. 8, No 5, p 491, 1934.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A. "Present State of the Question as to the Nucleus in Bacteria,"
PrirodA, no. 1, 1935, pp. 38-45. 410 F933.

So: SIRA SI -90-53, 15 Dec. 1951.



IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A. "On the Morphology of Giant Bacterial Cells." Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, vol. 16, no. 4, 1937, pp. 215-219. 511 P444.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

1ST AND 2ND ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MODELS

Hydrolysis of cellulose by aerobic bacteria. A. A. Imshenetski, *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R. R.) 7, No. 6, 984-9 (1938); *Adam. Referat. Akad. 1939*, No. 7, 121. No reducing substances or volatile acids were found among the products of decomposition of cellulose by cellulose bacteria. However, on a medium with cellulose as the only source for C, yeast and N bacteria were able to develop symbiotically. These microorganisms cannot utilize cellulose directly. This fact led to the suggestion of the formation of products which are oxidized in pure cultures of cellulose bacteria. To verify this possibility, expts. were performed with pure cultures of *Clostridium butyricum* and *Cytophaga hutchinsoni* under a limited supply of O₂. The rate of decomposition of cellulose in a limited supply of O₂ was approx. 1/2 to 1/3 of that under conditions of normal aeration. With *Clostridium butyricum* the accumulation of glucose reached 17%, while with *Cytophaga hutchinsoni* only traces of sugar were found. The expts. confirmed the suggestion that the aerobic cellulose bacteria decompose cellulose in 2 phases. The final product of the 1st phase is glucose, which is oxidized in the 2nd phase to CO₂ and H₂O. W. R. Hess

W. R. Henn

118

13000 10000 15000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

Sugar fermentation of cellulose by thermophilic bacteria.
A. Imamura. *Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 21, 1223-1227.—A pure culture of bacteria was obtained which, in the presence of complete nitrogenous substances, was able to hydrolyze cellulose anaerobically at 60°. Sugar accumulated in the media after 4-17 days to an extent of 60-75% of the cellulose digested. The phenol-sulfone of glucose was isolated from the culture media. The indication that the bacteria were able to utilize glucose as a source of energy was confirmed by their development in a 1% glucose medium instead of cellulose. The consumption of the glucose in the presence of cellulose was explained by the suggestion that the pure culture was under suboptimal conditions, their natural habitat being a symbiosis with other organisms. C. K. Horner

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

"Criticism on the Metaphysical Theory of the Variability of Bacteria,"
Mikrobiol., 6, No.5, 1939

Inst. Microbiol., AS USSR

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A.

The structure of bacteria
210 p. xxxvi pl.

Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1940.

Determination of the resistance of cellulose fibers to bacterial action. A. A. Juskevitch. After a brief history (U. S. S. R.) of 230 cotton English, 220 (1940). Methods for utilization of microorganisms in the evaluation of preservatives for linen and cotton textiles in the evaluation of cellulose fibers. Tests were made with *Cellobacillus ruminis*, *Cytophaga* (Hutchinson) and thermophilic cellulose bacteria (1), since both aerobic and anaerobic conditions are necessary in the assay of the preservative effect of bactericidal substances. The use of 5 permits rapid determination of bacterial action on tensile strength when samples of fibers are suspended in cultures of 1 with a peroxide added, or aerobes (e. g., *B. coli*). The latter reduce the cellulose and promote the growth of 1. Suspended in cultures for 10 hrs. the tensile strength of linen fibers treated with preservatives was reduced by 0.4-18%, while untreated fibers lost 84.90%. For cotton the corresponding loss is 2.1-2.7 and 72-80%, resp. T. Lashkevich.

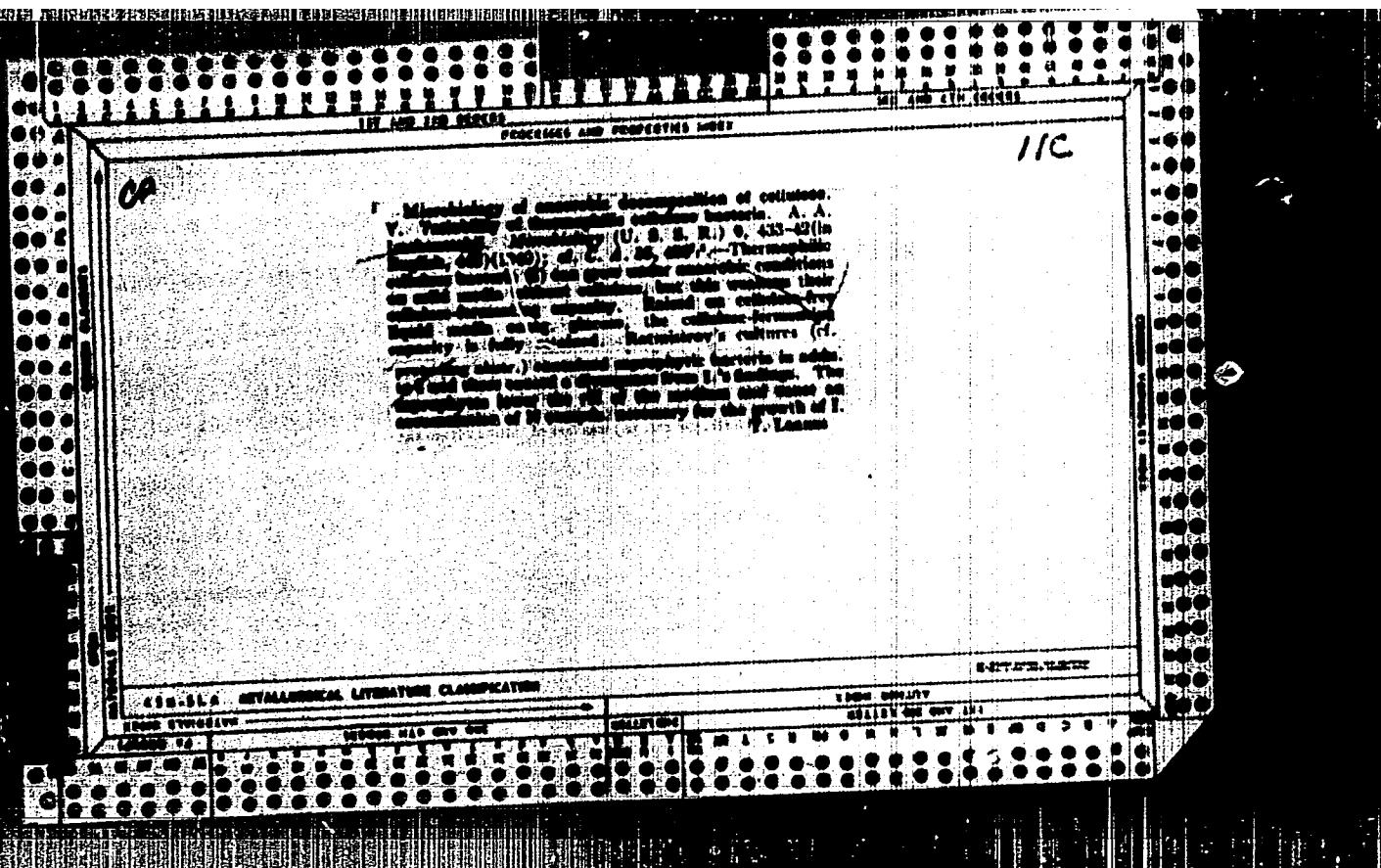
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

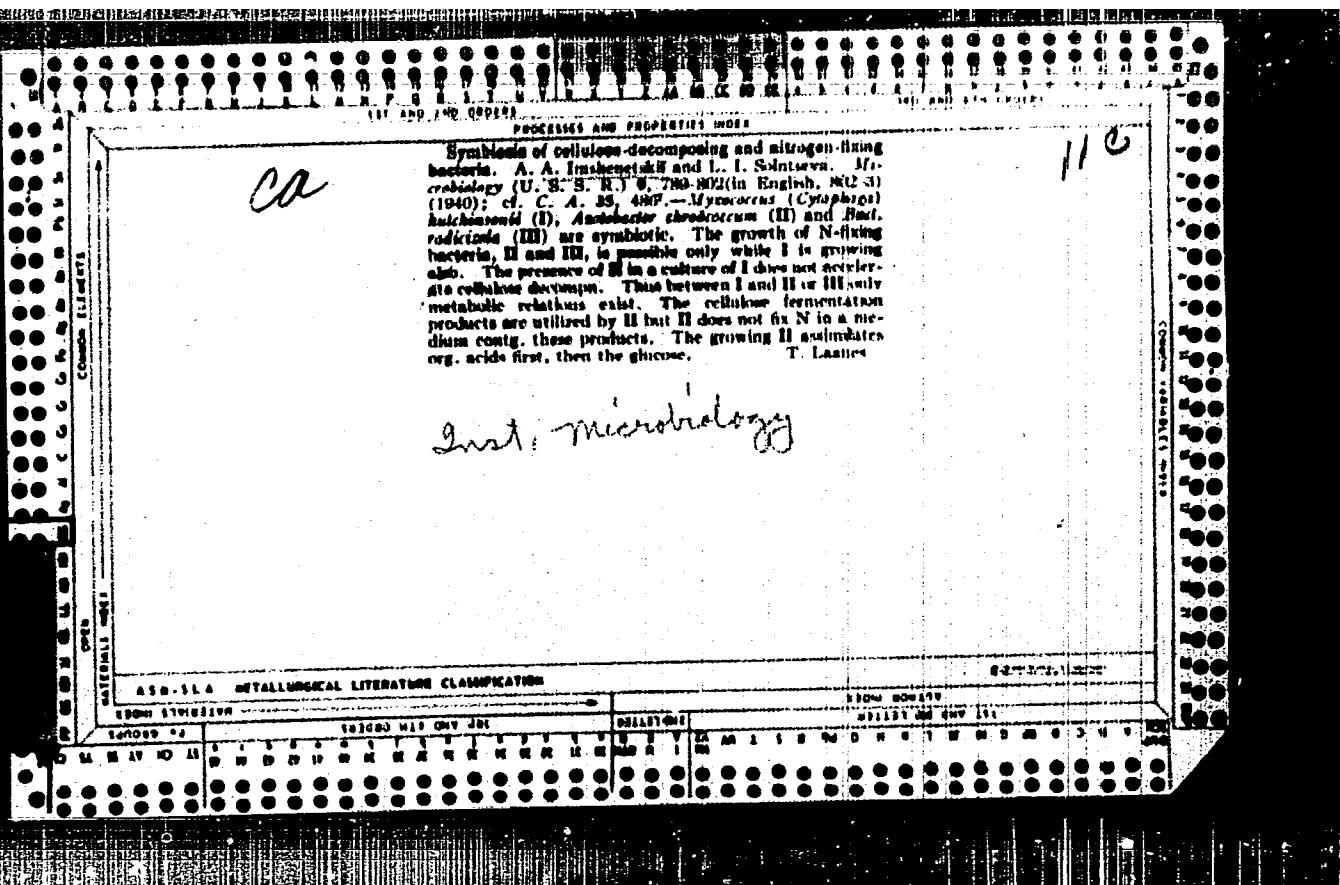
CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

"Microbiology of the Anaerobic Decomposition of Cellulose. IV. Fermentation of Cellulose by Thermophilic Bacteria," Mikrobiol., 9, No.3, 1940

Inst. Microbiol., AS USSR, Moscow





IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

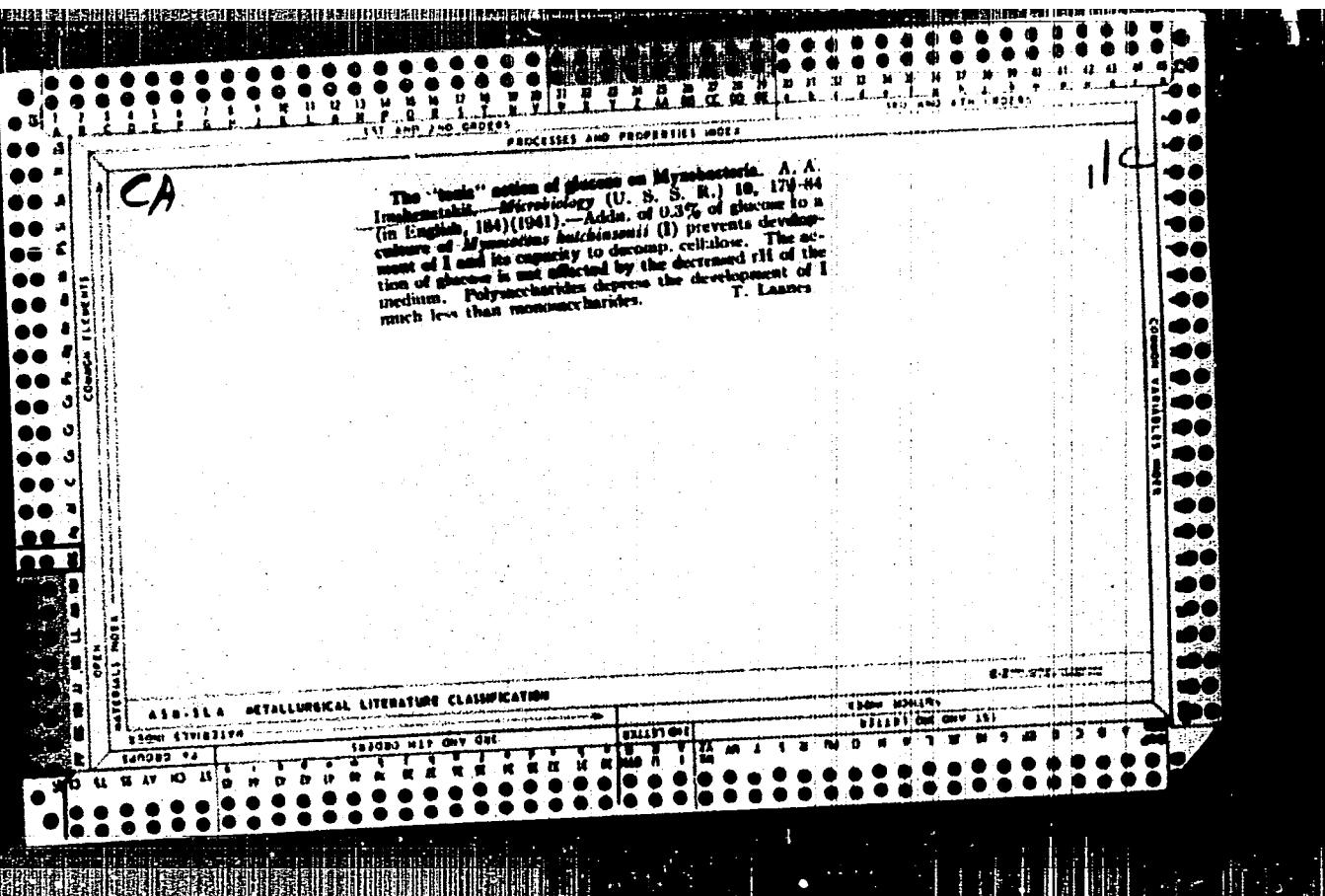
"Stable and Labile R-forms of Sarcinae." Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. URSS, 28, 1940, 274-276.

Sarcina flava grown on potato agar gives a typical rough-form growth; on meat extract-peptone-agar, the colonies are smooth. The latter show typical cells and the former large cells arranged in large groups. The R-form cultures true to type on plates when it has grown for some months on potato agar. The S-form cultured on meat extract-peptone-agar plates produced occasional stable R-colonies which cultures true to type. The initial R-culture when plated gave R- and S-colonies.

Inst. Microbiology.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

"Mutability of Bacteria. EXTERNAL Environment and the Formation of Plated Forms in the Case of Sarcina," Mikrobiol., 10, 1, 3-14, 1941



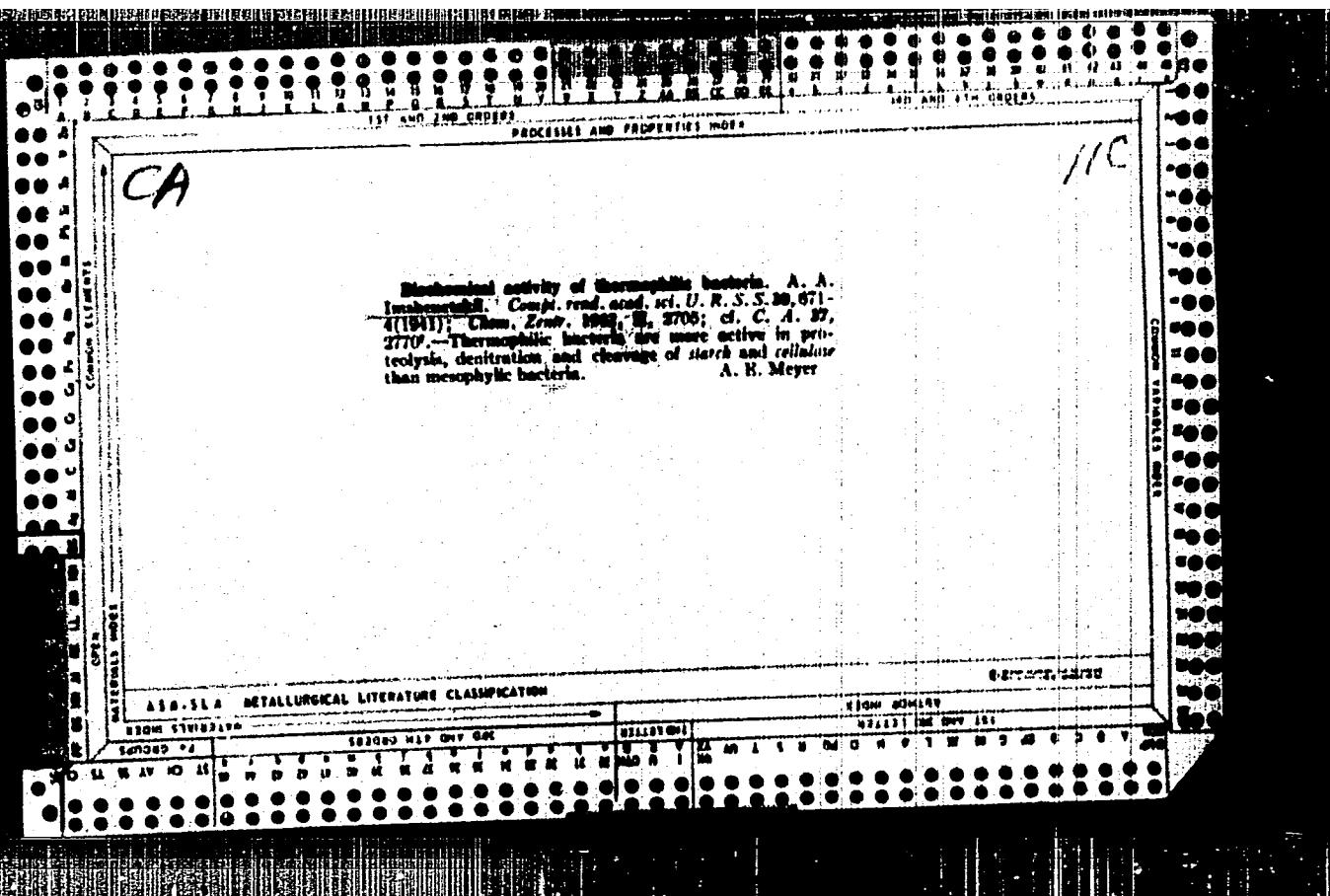
IMSHENETSKII, A. & OTHERS

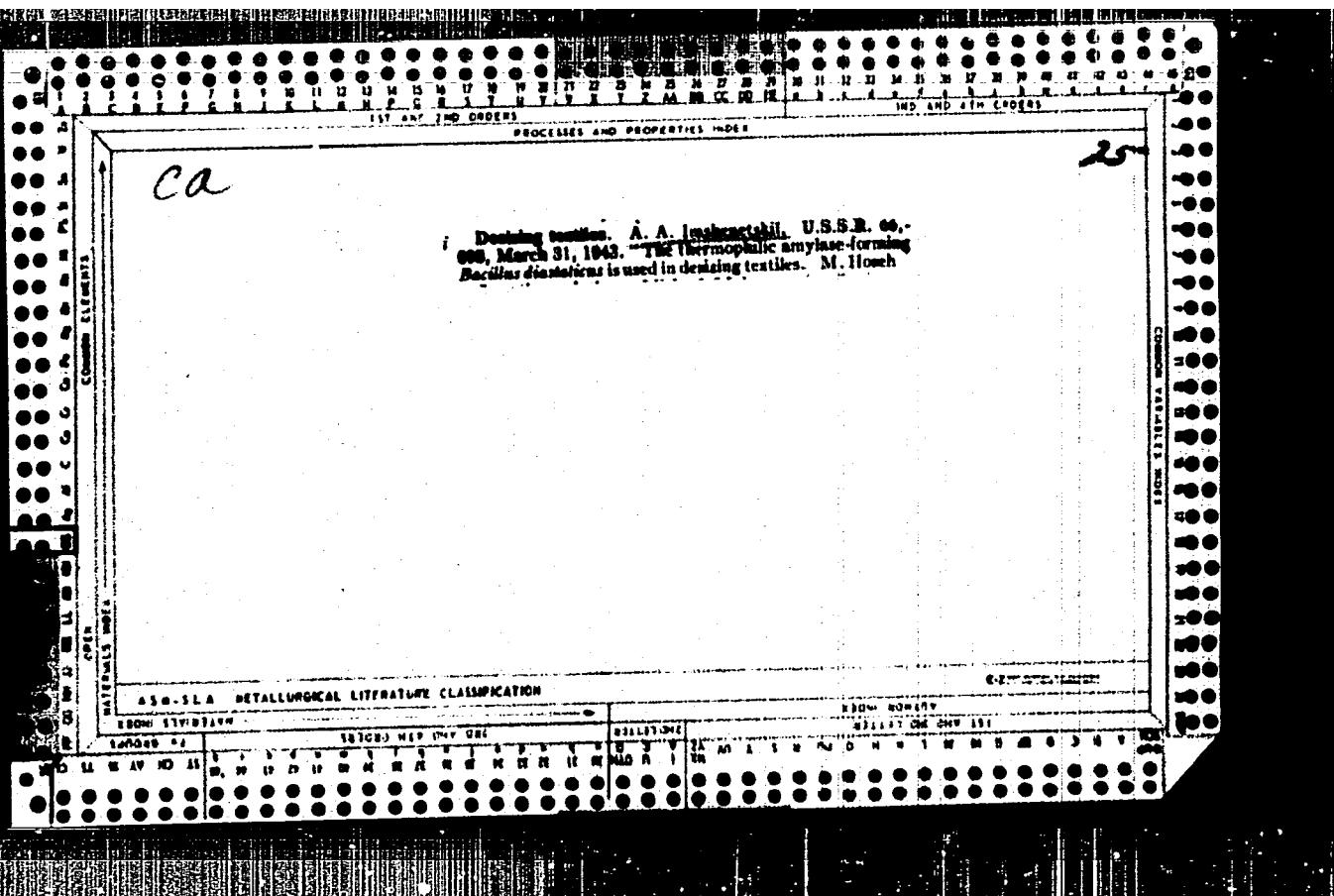
RT-1193 (Influence of the biological factor on concrete) Vlijanie biologicheskogo faktora na beton.
MIKROBIOLOGIIA, 10(5), 1941.

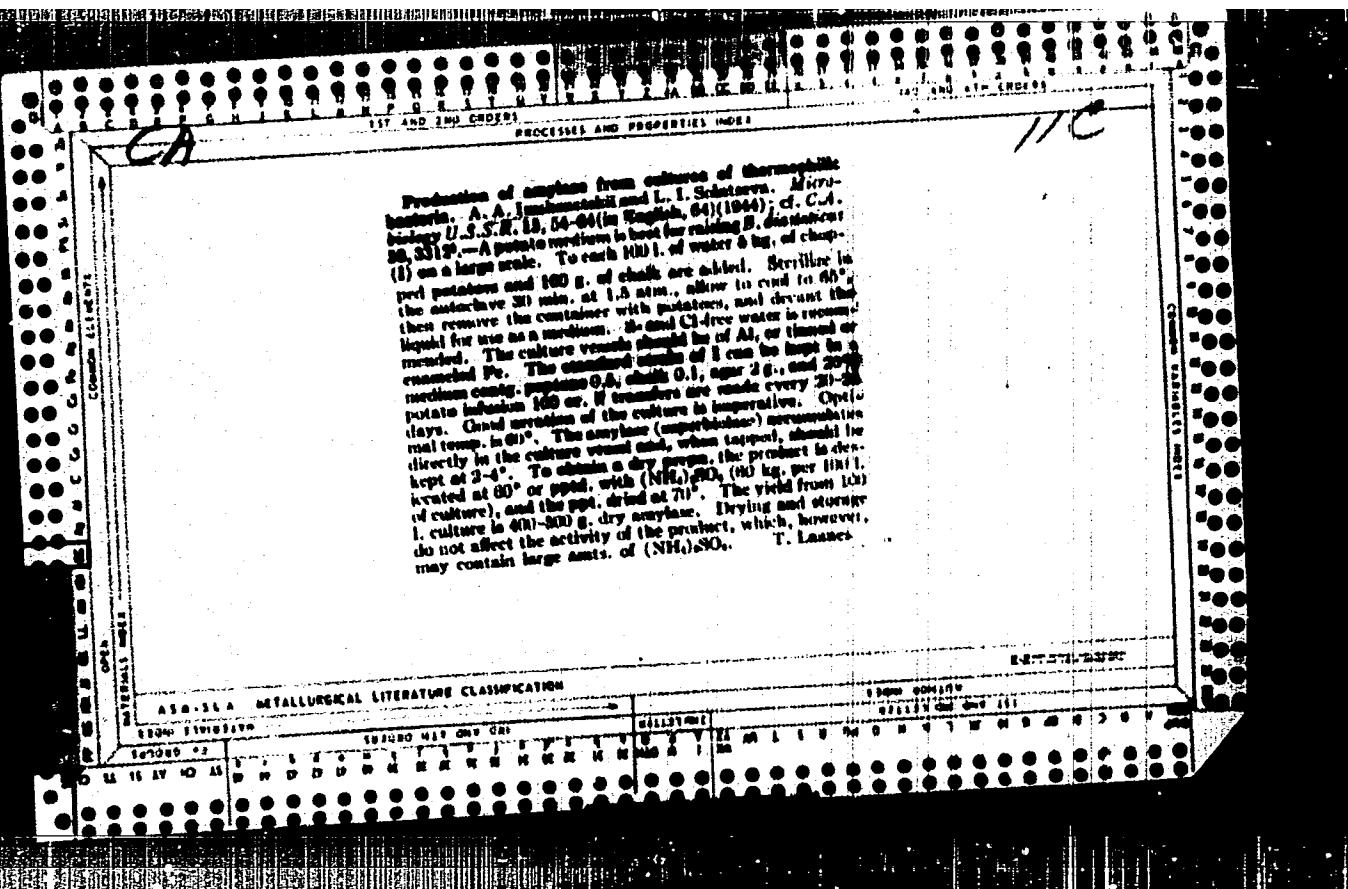
Decomposition of jets in cable wrappings by micro-organisms. A. A. Leshchenko and N. A. Kukushkin. *Microbiology*, 40, No. 5, 1075-1080; 730-81 (1971). *Chem. Zvest.*, 1972, No. 5, 9147. From destroyed cable wrappings, mainly anaerobic, cellulose bacteria (I) were isolated. Tests of bacteriostatic action on *Candida parapsilosis*, *C. vaginica*, *Afymyces fumiferans*, *Trichophyton agaveum* and *Aspergillus thermophilic*. I showed that $CuCl_2$, $CuCl_3$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, $NaCl$, $AgNO_3$ and $AgClO_4$ and some org. substances, coal resins, etc., are most toxic. Coal tar and similar, used for impregnation of jets, are anaerobic I and cannot, therefore, increase the resistance of the fibers. *Aspergillus* I reacts to inorg. compds. better than aerobic I. The latter develop in media contg. 0.01% Cu or Ag salts, while anaerobic I develop at much lower concns. T. I.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"







IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A. "Cellulose Decomposition by Bacteria," Priroda, vol. 31, no. 2, 1944, pp. 36-48. 410 P933.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IMSHENETS'KIY, A. A.

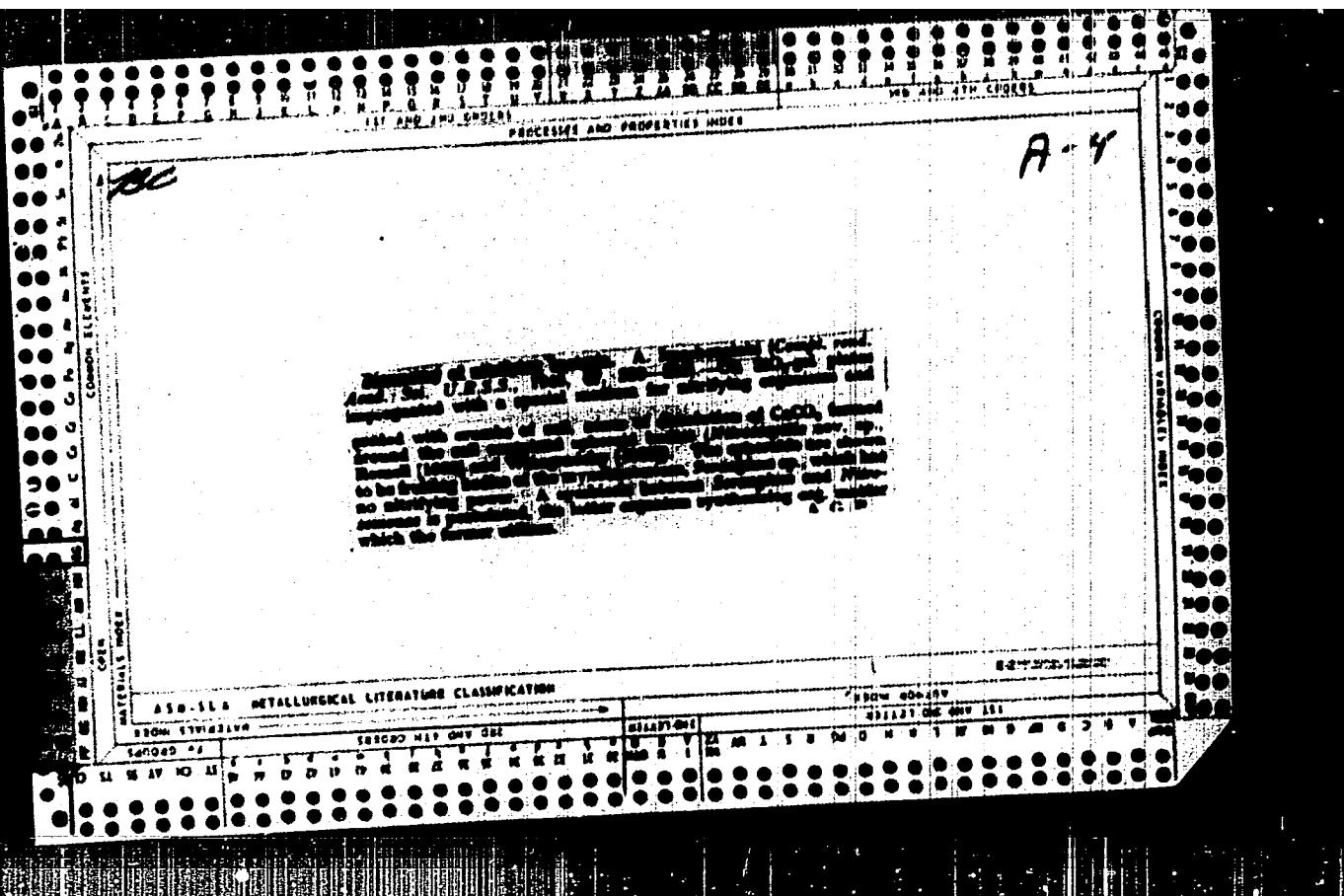
SMSHENETS'KIY, A. A. "On the Nuclear Apparatus of Bacteria," Microbiologija,
vol. 14, no.2, 1955, pp. 65-79. 448.3 M582.

Re: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

Inst. microbiology, RS USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4

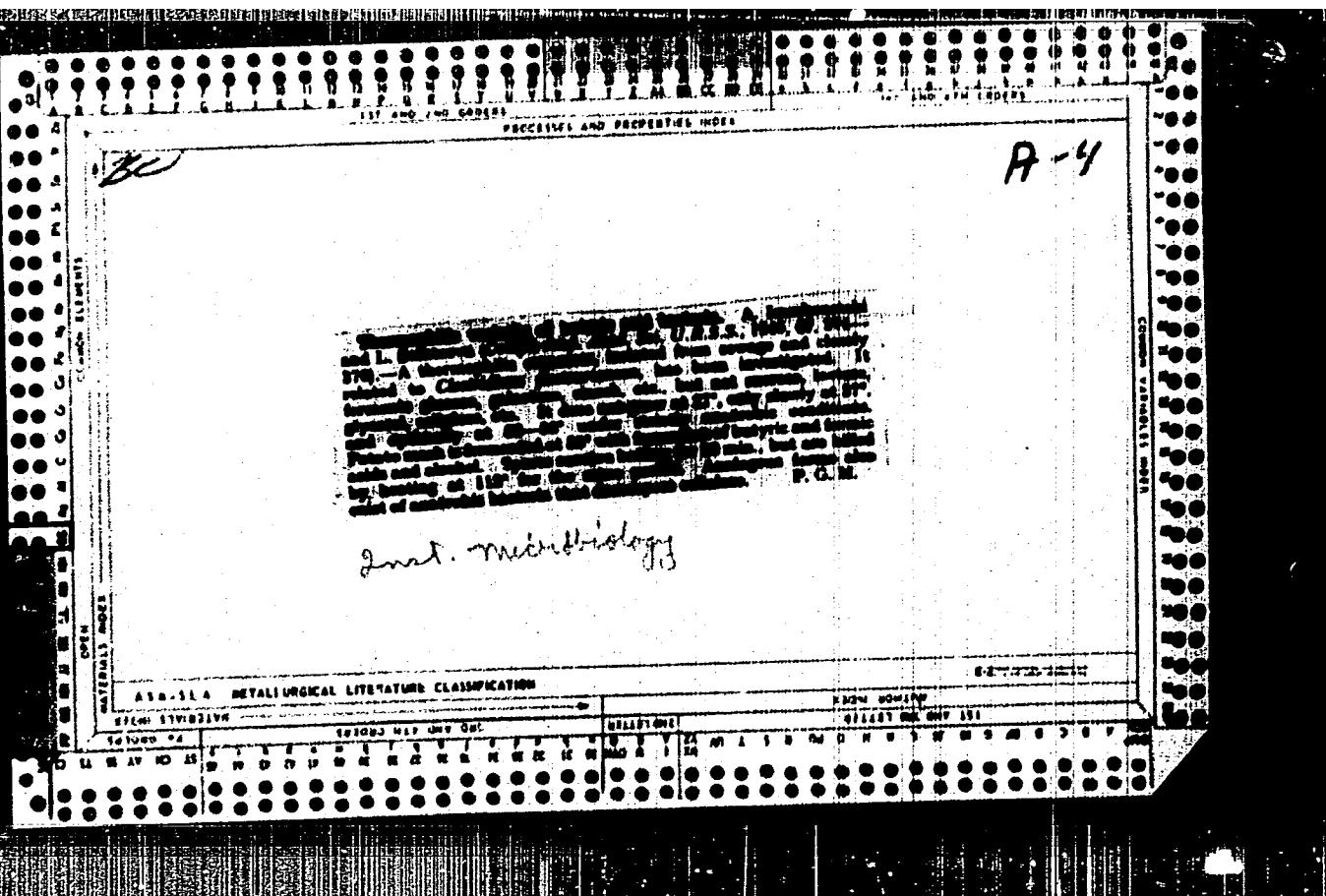


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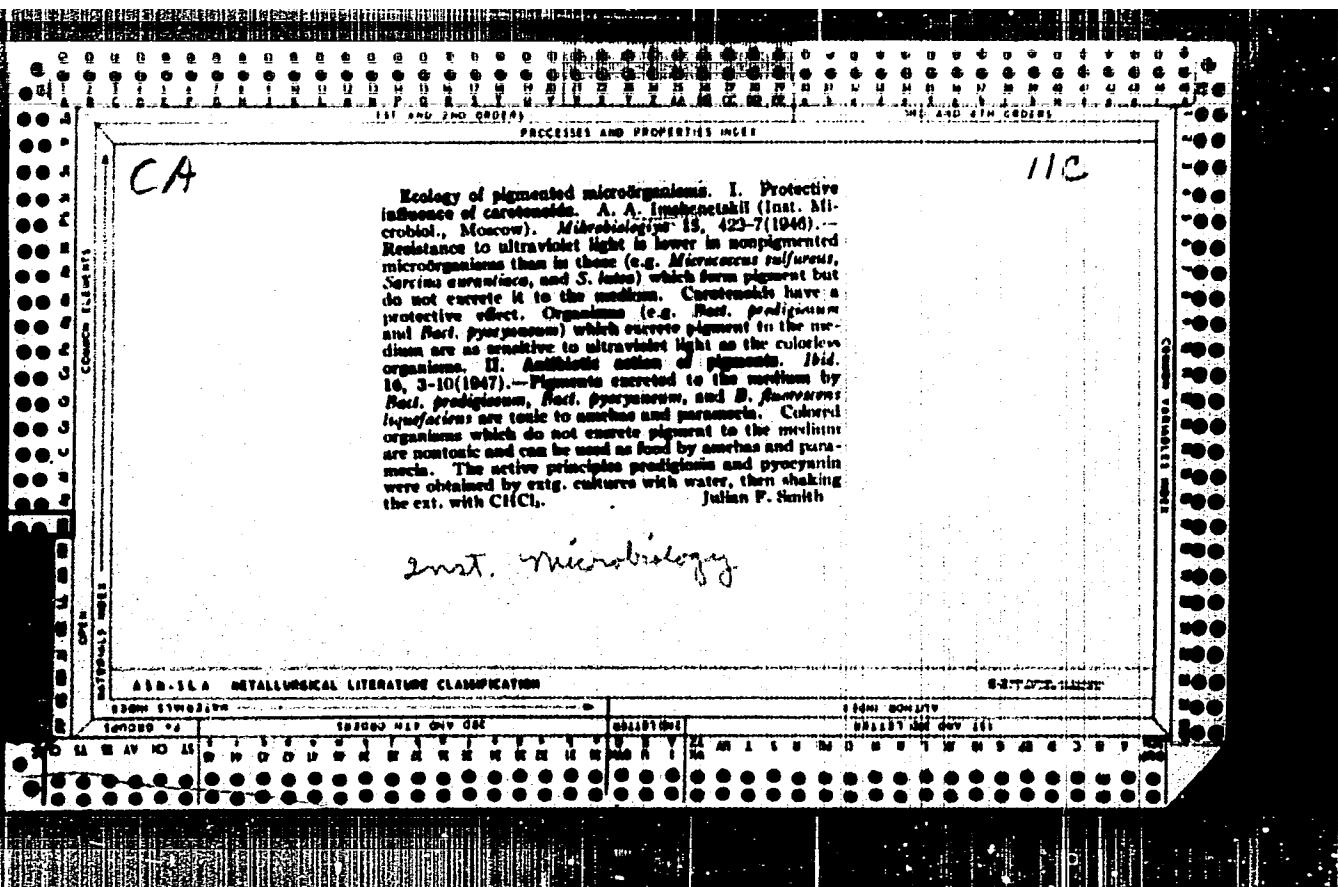


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A.

~~Experimental'naya ismenchivost' mikroorganizmov. Experimental variation in microorganisms. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1946.~~
41 p. [Parallel texts in English and Russian] (MIRA 10:12)
(Microorganisms)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

11C

Phylogeny of *Autobacter chrysomelinum*. A. A. Immerwahr. *Mikrobiologia* 13, 489-493 (1945).—Judged by concept of protoplasm, *Autobacter chrysomelinum* (I) is between the *Bacteriales* (II) (e.g. *Proteus vulgaris*, *P. prodigiosus*, *Esch. coli*) and the *Cyanophyceae* (III) (e.g., *Microcoleus chrysogaster*, *Coulophycus*, *Coleothrix*, *Microcoleus*, *Acetobacter*). Some species of II are capable of N fixation. The observed P content of I was 0.76-1.08; of II, 1.5-2.4; of III, 0.34-0.97%. The ratio of thymonucleic to yeast-type nucleic acids is about 1:10 in I; lower in II; about 2:1 in III. The tests were made with Folin's reagent, followed by a Bielschowsky color test. Nucleic acid retentions, along with lack of phenoxyl-boric activity, pigment character and cell character place I neither in II nor in III but between them. Julian F. Smith

Intr. microbiology

ASCE-16A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610005-4"

IMSHENETSKY, A. A. (Moscow)

"Experimental Variation in Microorganism" (p.45) by Imshenetsky, A.A.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Usheki Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol XXI, No. 1, 1946

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A. "On the Biological Role of Bacterial Pigments," Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, vol. 53, 1946, pp. 467-469. 511 P444.

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A., "Ecology of Pigmented Micro-organisms, III. Antagonistic Action of Pigments," Mikrobiologija, vol. 16, no. 1, 1947, pp. 7-10. 446.3 N582

Se: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1951

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

PA 16T24

USER/Medicine - Bacteriology Mar 1947
Medicine - Soil - Bacteriology

"A Method of Studying the Antagonistic Action of
Microorganisms on Soil Microflora," A. A.
Imshenetskiy, 3 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVI, No 3

A thin layer of agar medium on a slide is exposed
for inoculation to a liquid culture of the
microorganism to be investigated, pulverized in the
air. Soil powder is put on the same plate. The
products of metabolism of the microbe-antagonist
prevent the germination of microorganisms in the
soil particles and decrease the dimension of
colonies forming around the particles. 16T24

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

USSR/Union - Moscow
Publication - Soil"The Antagonistic Action of Some Microorganisms on
Microflora of the Soil," A. A. Imshenetskiy, 8 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol. XVI, No 5

many products of the life processes of bacteria have antagonistic actions. The concentration of these products is especially great in the medium around microbe cells. The mechanism of the action of these antagonistic materials can be varied: a change of the reaction of the medium to alkali or acid; a loss of penetrability of the cell of some poisonous bacterial products; specific action on enzymes, etc. The

products of the life processes of the bacteria, which kill the growth of all microorganisms in the soil. The action of the antagonistic materials is not general and not selective on certain groups of microorganisms.

PA 8T69

IMSHENETSKY, A. A.

USSR/Microbiology

May 1947

"The Discovery of Antibiotics and the Tasks of
General Microbiology," A. A. Imshenetsky, 9 pp

"Byul Ekspl Biol i Med" Vol XXIII, No 5

PA 2/4970

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria and Biochemistry
Medicine - Bacteria

"Artifacts Taken for the Nucleus in Bacteria,"
A. A. Imshenetskiy, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci
USSR, Moscow, 11 pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol VIII, No 3

Describes work of C. Robinow (1942) and N. Posokhov
(1945) on bacterial cells. Author considers that
changes in grain, location and size, which may
be considered as evidence of nuclear structure, are
in reality artifacts, caused by the stain employed.
Submitted 29 Nov 47.

卷之三

Montgomery Chalk, a. a. a.

Characteristics of *Bacteriellus* sp. and *Bacillus* sp. isolated from *Microbion*, I. N. Andro维奇, Inst. of Microbiology, Tashkent, 2 pp.

THE NEW YORK, NEW YORK, NO 6 p. 463-8

四

THE INFLUENCE OF CEMENT ON THE STRENGTH AND STABILITY OF CONCRETE

Submitted 20 Jul 48.
Cultivated with water, ~~and~~ ~~was~~ is the cultural life
is then the ~~same~~ as it ~~was~~ is.

三

SHENKEL, A. A.

PA 69P74

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

Feb 1948

Review of 'Marine Microbiology: A program of
prokaryotology' by Claude J. Marshall, A. A. L.
Sternberg, C. H. and R. L. Williams, 7 pp
approximately, Corr. 1947, Publ. No. 1, 1947.

"Marine" Vol. XXVII, No. 2

whole American work is favorably reviewed, chapter by
chapter.

IMSHENETS'KIY, A. A.

23077 Optimal'nyye pitatel'nyye sredy dlya desul'furiruyushchikh bakteriy.
Mikrobiologiya, 1949, vyp. 4, C. 324-31

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

PA54/49T

USER/Biology

Microorganisms

JUL 19

Adaptation

"Selection of Microorganisms," A. A. Imshenetskiy,
Cart. No. Acad Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 6

Despite increasing use of microbes, there is still
practically no systematic work on improving the
valuable qualities of microorganisms or on creat-
ing new forms having the necessary properties. In
the Inst of Microbiol, a class of yeasts was ob-
tained with an increased temperature maximum for

USER/Biology (Contd)

JUN 49

growth by cultivating yeasts under a constantly in-
creasing temperature. Considerable interest is at-
tached to experimental derivation of a class of mi-
croorganisms which adapt themselves to various poi-
sonous substances, e.g., sulfur gas and sodium flu-
oride.

54/49T

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A. Prof

PA 67/49T76

UNER/Medicine - Antibiotics
Penicillin

Aug 49

"Review of P. A. Yakimov, O. V. Krusser and A. N. Shavrina's Book, 'Penicillin and Other Antibiotics,' Prof A. A. Imshenetskiy, 1 3/4 pp

"priroda" No 8

Book gives a well-written short description of antibiotics, their uses and the doses applied. Gives due credit to Soviet scientists. In addition to facts about penicillin, includes data on: aspergillin, *Actinomyces antibioticus*, bacterial, human and animal antibiotics, and plant and balsam antibiotics. Despite some inaccuracies, it is a valuable book.

67/49T76

HC

CH

Electron microscopy of myxobacteria. A. A. Ivanovskii (Acad. Nauk. Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 18, 393-6 (1949).—Electron microscopy reveals heterosomes in sporangium cells which show no nucleus to optical microscopy.

Julian P. Smith

PA 50/49160

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

Topic/Medicine: Medicine, Cellulose
Bacteriology

Medicine - Bacteriology

"Best Culture Media for Anaerobic Cellulose Bacteria," A. A. Imshenetskiy, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 101 pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVIII, No 3

States that anaerobic cellulose bacteria develop more readily in an albuminous medium with cells than in any other medium. Submitted 6 Feb 49.

70/1000

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

PA 50/49T67

"Review of 'Antibiotics. Collection of References and Annotations on Foreign Periodical Literature' Edited by Professor S. G. Pasynskiy, 'A. A. Imshenetskiy, 1 3/4 pp.

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVIII, No 3

Finds many deficiencies in the collection - many interesting works are not included, there is no critical comment, etc. -- but more such collections are needed to keep abreast of foreign publications.

USSR/Biology - Microbiology
Bacteriology
Jul/Aug 49

"Optimum Nutrient Substance for Desulfurizing
Bacteria," A. A. Ishchenko, Inst of Microbiol,
Acad Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVIII, No 4

Selective nutritive media for desulfurizing
bacteria is less suited for obtaining cultures
than the optimum medium which contains yeast
water. Using this optimum medium in analyses
of soils and mud in watersheds permits identi-
fication of desulfurizing bacteria in substances
sown, and no sulfur-reducing action can be
seen. 149T8

PA149T8

USSR/Biology - Microbiology (Contd) Jul/Aug 49
obtained by any other type of media. Submitted
23 May 49.

149T8

ISHCHENKO, A. A.

IMSHENETSKI A.A. Electron microscopy of mycobacteria Microbiology, Moscow 1950, 18/5
(393-396) Illus. 7

The author compares the electron micrograms of a strain of *Myxobacterium (Scrangium)* with those of a strain of *Esch. coli*, and comes to the conclusion that in the first there are well-defined nuclei, which show characteristic division pictures, while in the second no such well defined nuclei could be found. He assumes that the nuclear substance of myxobacteria forms distinct nuclei, while that of eubacteria is diffuse.

Malek - Hradec Kralove

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

Submitted 28 May 49

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology
Bacteria

21 Jul 49

150750
"Feeding Microbes With Other Microorganisms," A.A. Imshenetskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, L.A. Kukyurina, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 3

Test results of a new method of dissolving bacterial cells. Various bacteria were streak cultured (0.5 x 5.0 cm) on a lean culture medium, prepared with agar and distilled water in a Petri dish. Bacteriolytic cells were then transplanted in the center of the streak. Bacteria planted in the center indicated

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology (Contd)

150750
21 Jul 49

growth along streak, i.e., in the area occupied by other bacteria. Microorganism's only source of food and energy was other living microbes. Author names this unusual type of feeding microorganisms "bacteriotrophic," and the bacteriophage microbes "bacteriophagc." Submitted 28 May 49.

150750

B.A.

A 1

Effect of Lichens on Azotobacter. Y. A. Izmaketskaya. (Microbiology, 1950, 29, 105-108).—Of 77 species of lichens tested 24 had an inhibitory effect on the growth of *Azotobacter chroococcum*, No. 17. The extent of the inhibition varied with different strains and species of *Azotobacter*.
D. H. SAVIN

Medicine, Biology - Microbiology Oct 51

"The Problems of the Selection of Microorganisms,"
A. A. Ishchenetskiy, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR

"Trudy Inst Mikrobiol" No 1, pp 108-119

Describes general principles of selection and directed modification of microorganisms. Cites examples of adaptation to antibiotics (e.g., typhoid bacilli to streptomycin after 14 reseedings), to high temps (e.g., variety of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* fermenting carbohydrates at 40°), to antisepsics (e.g. Aspergillus oryzae, etc.). Mentions possibility of developing the capacity to synthesize some

209382

Medicine, Biology - Microbiology Oct 51
(Contd)

practically useful vitamin or amino acid by depriving the microorganisms of a supply of the substance in question (e.g., propionic acid bacteria synthesize thiamine; typhoid bacilli, tryptophan; cyanide bacteria, nicotinic acid aide). Such new characteristics are inherited once they have been developed.

209382

ISHCHENETSKIY, A.A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

188T73

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology

Jan/Feb 51

"Bacteriolytic Microorganisms (Evolution of Pre-datory Tendencies and Parasitism)", A. A. Imshenetskiy, I. A. Kuzjurina, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XX, No 1, pp 3-12

Mixococci viriscens (isolated from soil) were found to effect lysis of 10 species of bacteria, but not of those which have mucous capsules. These are adaptable. The mixococcus uses other bacteria as food by 1st killing them with proteolytic substances and then digesting them with proteolytic enzymes. They cannot do this in soil, but

188T73

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology

(Contd) Jan/Feb 51

only on the surface of solid nutritive medium. Antibiotics could not be isolated, but the proteases are very active and can be detected easily (they digest dead B. coli).

188T73

IMSHENETSKIY, A.; PEROVA, K.

Production of amylase by plicated rases of *Aspergillus niger*. Doklady
Akad. nauk SSSR 81 no.4:685-687 1 Dec 51. (CIML 21:5)

1. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR for Imshenetskiy.
2. Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor.

[Transactions of the conference on controlled variability and selection in microorganisms, Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1951.] Trudy konferentsii po napravленной изменчивости и селекции микробов, 29 ноября - 1 декабря 1951 г. Москва, Изд-во Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 291 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AM SSSR.
(Microorganisms) (Variation (Biology))

IMR HEMETSKII, A.A.

Accumulation of biological mass in plicated form of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mikrobiologiya*, Moskva 21 no. 1:3-13 Jan-Feb 1952.
(CML 22:1)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A.

Microorganism

Microbiology which asserts life, and microbiology which sows death. Vest. AN SSSR 22, no. 6, 1952.

NOVEMBER 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ~~1952~~ Unclassified.

1. IMSHENETSKIY, A. ; KUZYURINA, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Bacteria, Aerobic; Karyokinesis
7. Rate of cell multiplication in plicated form of Acetobacter suboxydans. A. Imshenetskiy, Correspondence member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; L. Kuzurina. Dokl. AN SSSR 83 No. 6. 1952.
rcd. 29 Feb. 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

IMSHENETSKIY, A.; RUBAN, Ye.

Bacteria, Nitrifying

Developing pure cultures of nitrifying bacteria. Dokl. AN SSSR, 86, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

IMSHENETSKII, A. A.

Micro-biology of cellulose. Moskva, Izd-vo. Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 438 p. (54-38811)

QR160.I5

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A.; PEROVA, K.Z.

Amylolytic activity of rugose strains of *Aspergillus niger*. *Mikrobiologiya*
22, 133-40 '53. (MIRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.22:12523 '53)

1. Microbiol. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow.

Describes exptl cultivation of R-type colonies of *Aspergillus niger*, which differ from the standard S-type in the dimensions of the fungi, the form and structure of the colonies, and the microscopic properties of the mycelium. Upon development on the surface of the liquid nutritive media, the wrinkled R colony forms a film the dry weight of which in a 6-day culture surpasses by 40% the dry weight of the film of the initial S-type colony of the same age and grown in the same medium. Liquor obtained from the R-type colony shows a higher amylolytic activity than the liquor of the S-type colony.

255T10

IMSH NET. KIV, A/H

Preparing pure *Nitroomonas* cultures. A. A. Imskeretskii and B. L. Ruban (Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 22, 370-84 (1953).—Transplantation from the deeper colonies in a medium partially set with other *pro* and *proto*-*Nitroomonas* cultures; so well triplet transplanted from a culture to a sterile medium contg. specific nutrients for nitrifying organisms. Pure cultures are far less active than *Nitroomonas* in the soil, and are not activated by soil exts. nor by selective nutrient such as yeast autolyzate. Hemin substances are more effective, but full activity is regained only in mixed cultures e.g. with *Vibrocytus* or *Nitrospina*. Julian F. Smith

Imshenetskiy, A. A.

USSR/Microbiology

Card 1/1

Author : Imshenetskiy, A. A. Mem. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR

Title : Variability and selection of micro-organisms

Periodical : Priroda, 5, 35 - 44, May 1954

Abstract : Modern microbiology has many experimental ways of changing the hereditary characteristics of microorganisms. This includes the vegetative and sexual hybridization (the latter is not applicable in the case of bacteria as having no sexual process), controlled variability, use of highly effective factors etc. This report deals only in controlled change of microbes and the principles of selecting active forms of microbes, based on the correlation existing between the morphological signs of the culture and practically valuable physiological characteristics. The most perspective method for the selection of microorganisms is the controlled change of their characteristics. Graphs, drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

IMSHENETSkiY, A.A.

Sergei Nikolaevich Vinogradski. Izv.mikrob.inst., Sofia 5:467-470
1954.

1. Chlen-kor. na AN. SSSR.
(OBITUARIES.
Vinogradskii, Sergej N.)

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A.; SOLNTSEVA, L.I.

Filtrable forms and variability of Bact. *fluorescens liquefaciens*,
Mikrobiologija 23 no.1:27-28 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)

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